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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/670,998	09/24/2003	Frank Robert Nemirofsky	6555/53781	4528

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EXAMINER

CHANNAVAJJALA, SRIRAMA T

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2166

DATE MAILED: 04/05/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/670,998

Applicant(s)

NEMIROFSKY ET AL.

Examiner

Srirama Channavajjala

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 September 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-77 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-77 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-77 are presented for examination.

Drawings

2. The Drawings filed on 9/24/2003 are acceptable for examination purpose

Priority

3. Applicant's claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) is acknowledged based on the provisional application **60/413,113** filed on 9/24/2002.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. ***Claims 1-77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.***

5. The invention as claimed in claims 1,27,40-41, and interpreted in light of the specification particularly page 3-8 is directed to "interactive information retrieval" system " particularly client computer working in conjunction with a browser, any suitable device, application, or client software [spec page 8] which is a combination of hardware and software or software per se, both method and system performing a mathematical algorithm, formula, or calculation related to "generating a query comprising the telestrator data...." [claims 1,27,40-41] and as such the claimed invention is subject to

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the test of State Street, 149 F.3d at 1373-74, 47 USPQ2d at 1601-02. Specifically State Street sets forth that the claimed invention must produce a ***“useful, concrete and tangible result.”*** The Interim Guidelines for Examination of Patent Applications for Patent Subject Matter Eligibility states in section IV C. 2 b. (2) (on page 21 in the PDF format):

The tangible requirement does not necessarily mean that a claim must either be tied to a particular machine or apparatus or must operate to change articles or materials to a different state or thing. However, the tangible requirement does require that the claim must recite more than a § 101 judicial exception, in that the process claim must set forth a practical application of that § 101 judicial exception to produce a real-world result. Benson, 409 U.S. at 71-72, 175 USPQ at 676-77 (invention ineligible because had “no substantial practical application.”).

6. Claims 1,27,40-41 have the result of producing “generating a query comprising the telestrator data, the data identifying the user, and data identifying the still image frame; and transmitting the query to a remote information system”, however the claims do not specify that the result neither stored nor output is displayed to a user or otherwise used in the real world especially claim 1,27,40-41, although claim 2 “displaying the telestrator data on the display device”, but ***does not output useful, concrete and tangible***, also, examiner notes that “transmitting the query to a remote information system” whether the capable of storing or displaying output results, but merely recits “transmitting the querysystem” is not a positive recitation of a real world result. Thus the claimed result is not tangible and thus the claimed result is not a “useful, concrete and tangible result.” The court in State Street noted that the claimed invention in Alappat constituted a practical application of an abstract idea because it produced a *useful, concrete and tangible result* the display of a smoothed heart beat to

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a system user. The Federal Circuit further ruled that it is of little relevance whether a claim is directed to a machine or process for the purpose of a § 101 analysis. AT&T, 172 F.3d at 1358, 50 USPQ2d at 1451 (see the Interim Guidelines for Examination of Patent Applications for Patent Subject Matter Eligibility, Annex II).

The examiner reviewed the specification but was unable to find a practical real-world use of the result (for example: claim 1, claim 27, 40-41). If the applicant is able to find one and inserts it into the claims provide the location the element[s] is found in the specification.

In view of above analysis of claims 2-26,28-39 depend from claims 1,27 is also rejected

7. The invention as claimed in claims 42,55,65,67,69,75-77, and interpreted in light of the specification particularly page 3-12 is directed to "interactive information retrieval" system, particularly, client software for receiving, transmitting, displaying over a computer network, however the claims do not specify that the result neither stored nor output is displayed to a user or otherwise used in the real world especially claim 42,67,69,77, although claim 55,65,75,76"physically stored on a machine-readable medium", but **does clearly define "machine-readable medium" in the specification.**

Also, examiner notes that "transmitting the telestrator data to the receiver, and transmit data identifying the user to the receiver" whether the capable of storing or displaying output results, but merely recites "transmitting the telestrator data to the

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receiver, and transmit data identifying the user to the receiver” is not a positive recitation of a real world result. Thus the claimed result is not tangible and thus the claimed result is not a “useful, concrete and tangible result.” The court in State Street noted that the claimed invention in Alappat constituted a practical application of an abstract idea because it produced *a useful, concrete and tangible result* the display of a smoothed heart beat to a system user. The Federal Circuit further ruled that it is of little relevance whether a claim is directed to a machine or process for the purpose of a § 101 analysis. AT&T, 172 F.3d at 1358, 50 USPQ2d at 1451 (see the Interim Guidelines for Examination of Patent Applications for Patent Subject Matter Eligibility, Annex II).

The examiner reviewed the specification but was unable to find a practical real-world use of the result (for example: claim 42,55,65,67,69,75-55). If the applicant is able to find one and inserts it into the claims provide the location the element[s] is found in the specification.

In view of above analysis of claims 43-54,56-64,66,68,70-74 depend from claims 42,55,65,67,69 is also rejected

See for further information: <<http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/dapp/ogsheet.html>>

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

9. Claims 1-18,21-28,31-37,39-52,55-62,65 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being anticipated by Faris et al. [hereafter Faris], US Publication No. 2002/0069076 published on June 6, 2002.

10. As to claim 1, 40-42, 65,67, Faris teaches a system which including 'a method for generating a query' [page 17, col 1, 0198, fig 4C], Farris specifically teaches user accessing system using user interface, and selects or generates query;

'transmitting a broadcast to a display device' [fig 7,page 24, col 1, 0314-0315], Faris specifically teaches not only broadcast equipment that is capable of broadcasting information or live video, but also allows to display the content to the television views as detailed in fig 7;

'receiving a command to pause the broadcast' [page 9, col 2, 0118, line 26-32];

'transmitting a still image frame to the display device upon receiving the pause command' [page 25, col 1, 0325], Faris specifically teaches input commands for example used in varieties of applications that including "still image" transmitting through global positioning system or GPS as detailed in page 25, col 1, 0325;

'receiving telestrator data designating at least a portion of the still image frame' [page 5, col 1, 0056; page 25, col 1, 0327], Faris specifically teaches game servers with embedded GPS receivers and interconnected with a network as detailed in fig 2, further Faris also teaches web-enabled handheld computer with an embedded GPS that allows users to draw a freehand sketch over a any picture or image that corresponds to basic telestrator data;

'receiving data identifying a user' [page 8, col 2, 0112, page 11, col 1, 0129, fig 1-2], Faris suggests first database system, and second database system, more specifically, first database system is the content database having database records related to users and user identify, preferences, content information and like as detailed in page 11, col 1, 0129;

'generating a query comprising the telestrator data, the data identifying the user, and data identifying the still image frame' [page 11, col 2, 0131];

'transmitting the query to a remote information system' [0092, fig 6], Faris specifically teaches web server, remote administration, content database client machine connected to the internet as detailed in fig 6.

11. As to claim 2, 31, Faris disclosed 'displaying the telestrator data on the display device' [see fig 7].

12. As to claim 3, 32, Faris disclosed 'telestrator data is overlaid onto the still image frame displayed on the display device' [page 25, col 1, 0325, fig 9].

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13. As to claim 4, Faris disclosed 'broadcast comprises a satellite broadcast or a cable broadcast' [page 10, col 1, 0121, fig 2].

14. As to claim 5, Faris disclosed 'broadcast comprises a previously recorded broadcast storage on a storage' page 5, col 2, 0062].

15. As to claim 6, 33,44,57, Faris disclosed 'still image frame comprises an image frame of the broadcast that was displayed at substantially the moment when the pause command was received' [page 9, col 2, 0118, line 26-32]

16. As to claim 7, 34, Faris disclosed 'still image frame comprises a predefined image frame that corresponds to an image frame of the broadcast that was displayed at substantially the moment when the pause command was received' [page 9, col 2, 0118-0119]

17. As to claim 8, 35, Faris disclosed 'telestrator data designates an object of interest in the still image frame' [page 23, col 2, 0308].

18. As to claim 9,47, Faris disclosed 'telestrator data comprises lines and/or curves enclosing the object of interest within the still image frame' [page 17, col 2, 0212].

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19. As to claim 10, 48, 59, Faris disclosed 'telestrator data comprises one or more pixels placed directly atop the object of interest within the still image frame' [page 17, col 2, line 14-25].

20. As to claim 11, 49, Faris disclosed 'where in telestrator data comprises a scribble placed directly atop the object of interest within the still image frame' [page 14, col 2, 0157].

21. As to claim 12, 46, 50, 60, Faris disclosed 'wherein the object of interest is an object shown in the still image frame for which the user desires further information' [page 15, col 1, 0170].

22. As to claim 13, 36, Faris disclosed 'wherein transmitting the query to a remote information system is carried out over a telephone network' [page 23, col 1, 0305, page 24, col 1, 0315, line 12-17].

23. As to claim 14, Faris disclosed 'wherein transmitting the query to a remote information system is carried out over a computer network' [page 23, col 1, 0305, fig 6].

24. As to claim 15, Faris disclosed 'wherein the computer network comprises the Internet' [0027-0028, page 9, col 1, 0113fig 1].

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25. As to claim 16-17, 37, 51, 61, Faris disclosed 'transmitting the query to a remote information system is carried out over a wireless network' [page 25, col 1, 0327], Faris specifically suggests web-enabled handheld computer with wireless internet access.

26. As to claim 18, 28, 52, 62, Faris disclosed 'wireless signals comprise infrared signals' [fig 8A, element 975, page 13, col 2, 0148, line 3-5, fig 2D1], Faris specifically suggests "radio frequency link or infrared signals.

27. As to claim 21, Faris disclosed 'data identifying the still image frame comprises a frame number' [page 25, col 1, 0325].

28. As to claim 22, Faris disclosed 'data identifying the still image frame comprises a time value' [page 27, col 2, 0356].

29. As to claim 23, Faris disclosed 'data identifying the still image frame is found in the vertical blanking interval' [page 17, col 2, 0212].

30. As to claim 24, Faris disclosed 'data identifying the still image frame is found in the broadcast signal' [page 23, col 2, 0306, 0310].

31. As to claim 25, 39, Faris disclosed 'data identifying the still image frame includes a program identifier' [page 11, col 1, 0129].

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32. As to claim 26, Faris disclosed 'display device comprises a television' [fig 7, element 940].

33. As to claim 27, Faris teaches a system which including 'generating a query' [page 17, col 1, 0198, fig 4C], Farris specifically teaches user accessing system using user interface, and selects or generates query;

'a processor, a memory, a wireless communications system' [page 14, [0150, 0154];

'a software application, physically stored in the memory, for generating a query' [page 5, 0062, 0065];

'transmitting a broadcast to a display device' [fig 7, page 24, col 1, 0314-0315], Faris specifically teaches not only broadcast equipment that is capable of broadcasting information or live video, but also allows to display the content to the television views as detailed in fig 7;

'receiving a command to pause the broadcast' [page 9, col 2, 0118, line 26-32];

'transmitting a still image frame to the display device upon receiving the pause command' [page 25, col 1, 0325], Faris specifically teaches input commands for example used in varieties of applications that including "still image" transmitting through global positioning system or GPS as detailed in page 25, col 1, 0325;

'receive telestrator data designating at least a portion of the still image frame' [page 5, col 1, 0056; page 25, col 1, 0327], Faris specifically teaches game servers with embedded GPS receivers and interconnected with a network as detailed in fig 2, further

Faris also teaches web-enabled handheld computer with an embedded GPS that allows users to draw a freehand sketch over a any picture or image that corresponds to basic telestrator data;

‘receiving data identifying a user’ [page 8, col 2, 0112, page 11, col 1, 0129, fig 1-2], Faris suggests first database system, and second database system, more specifically, first database system is the content database having database records related to users and user identify, preferences, content information and like as detailed in page 11, col 1, 0129;

‘generate a query comprising the telestrator data, the data identifying the user, and data identifying the still image frame’ [page 11, col 2, 0131];

‘transmit the query to a remote information system’ [0092, fig 6], Faris specifically teaches web server, remote administration, content database client machine connected to the internet as detailed in fig 6.

34. As to claim 43, 56,66, 68, Faris disclosed ‘receiving data describing the still image frame from the receiver’ [page 25, col 1, 0325]; ‘displaying the still image frame data on a display’ [page 25, col 1, 0327].

35. As to claim 45, 58, Faris disclosed ‘still image frame comprises box having an aspect ratio that corresponds to an aspect ratio of a broadcast displayed by the receiver’ [page 14, col 2, 0157].

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

36. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

37. Claim 19-20,29-30, 38,53-54, 63-64, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Faris et al. [hereafter Faris], US Publication No. 2002/0069076 published on June 6, 2002 as applied to claim 1,27,42,55,65 above, and further in view of Folk,II [hereafter Folk] US Pub.No. 20030142038, filed on Jan 31, 2002

38. As to claim 19, 29, 38, 53,63, Faris disclosed 'wireless signals' [page 25, col 1, 0327, line 1-2], also teaches both RF signal and infrared as detailed in page 13, col 2, 0148, line 3-5, fig 2D1. It is however, noted that Faris does not specifically teach 'Bluetooth signals'. On the other hand, Folk disclosed wireless signals to and from server over a bi-directional wireless link, particularly suggesting "broader bandwidth" for example wireless radio frequency, Bluetooth, and like as detailed in page 2, col 1, 0018.

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to incorporate the teachings of Folk into global synchronization unit for time and space stamping of input data elements of Faris et al. particularly supporting internet based information network that allows preprogrammed with respect to real-time

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information [see Abstract, fig 1] because both Folk, Faris are directed to broadcasting multimedia information, more specifically Folk is directed to generating graphic images on a remote display device with the help of wireless communications device, a point of presence or POP server [see Abstract, page 1, col 1, 0001], Faris also directed to “wireless communications to generate, receive user specific query and display still images or audio or video information and displaying [page 14, col 2, 0157, page 23, col 2, 0309], and both Faris, Folk are specifically directed to handheld wireless internet access or web enabled information [Faris: page 25, col 1, 0327; Folk: page 2, col 1, 0016, 0017], both Faris, and Folk specifically teaches remote broadcast of multimedia information particularly telestrator [Folk: page 1, col 1, 0002, col 2, 0014, fig 3; Faris: page 24, col 1, 0314, 0317, col 2, 0318] and both Faris, Folk are from same field of endeavor.

One of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate the teachings of Folk into Internet based information network that allows preprogrammed with respect to real-time information of Faris because that would have allowed users of Faris to implement bi-directional wireless link having broader bandwidth that supports Bluetooth, further allowing personal digital assistants or handheld web-enabled devices to receive and send information particularly, broadcast video images that are independently create and overlay graphics onto a broadcast video stream and communicate graphics between the subset of viewers as suggested by Folk [page 1, col 2, 0008], thus bringing the advantages of independently illustrate

broadcast video images with graphics of their own or overlay onto the video display of selected remote display devices.

39. As to claim 20, 30, 54, 64, Folk disclosed 'wireless signals comprise 802.11 signals' [page 2, col 1, 0018],

40. Claim 69-77, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Reimer et al. [hereafter Reimer], US Patent No. 6065042 published on May 16, 2000 in view of Folk, II [hereafter Folk] US Pub.No. 20030142038, filed on Jan 31, 2002

41. As to claim 69, Reimer teaches a system which including 'retrieving information about an object' [col 7, line 53-58, col 14, line 45-49], Reimer specifically teaches user queries database element 112 accessing, retrieving information from the database;

'receiving a query comprising data, data identifying a user, data identifying a still image frame, and a program identifier' [col 14, line 58-67, col 15, line 11-13, line 47-49 fig 9A], Reimer specifically teaches user querying specific information from the database element 112, further in the step 910, user query according to the type of query as identified in the step 908, it is also noted that Reimer specifically teaches relational database connected to the network for example as detailed in fig 1;

'identifying an object locator table associated with the program identifier' [col 15, line 14-22, col 17, line 58-65, fig 10A-10C], Reimer specifically teaches relational

database stores multiple index tables characterized as table element 1102, element 1012, table 1018 and like as detailed in fig 10A-10C;

'retrieving a portion of the object locator table based on the data identifying a still image frame' [col 17, line 66-67, col 18, line 1-5], Reimer specifically teaches each table including rows and columns identifies with respective attributes, that corresponds to object locator that identifying specific data related to frame[s];

'identifying objects of interest in the retrieved portion of the object locator table' [col 18, line 12-15];

'providing information associated with the identified objects of interest to the user' [col 18, line 31-34]. It is however, noted that Reimer does not specifically teach "telestrator data", although Reimer specifically teaches multimedia information stored in a database, particularly, data related to scene, frames with respect to time [see fig 1, 7, fig 10A-10C].. On the other hand, Folk disclosed 'telestrator data' [page 1, 0002], Folk specifically suggests "telestrator" related video images, digital painting and like that are graphically displayed .

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate the teachings of Folk into presenting multimedia objects, including movies and personalized collections of items of Reimer et al. because both Reimer, Folk are directed to multimedia information, more specifically Reimer is directed to multimedia information is stored in a database, and accessing, retrieving specified objects or portions of movie or video by the user query [see Reimer: Abstract,

col 7, line 50-58], while Folk is directed to accessing graphical data related to “telestrator” in response to the user query or instruction [page 1, col 2, 0007].

one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant’s invention to incorporate the teachings of Folk into presenting multimedia objects, including movies and personalized collections of items of Reimer et al. because that would have allowed users of Reimer to not only create, access, query graphical objects related to movie, or video, but also allows views of broadcast video image to independently create and overlay graphics onto a broadcast video stream and communicate graphics between the subset of views in a network as suggested by Folk [page 1, col 2, 0008], bringing the advantages of desired graphic on the user’s device [Folk: page 3, col 1, 0026, line 19-24].

42. As to claim 70, Reimer disclosed ‘station identification information, channel identification information or vertical blanking interval data’ [col 20, line 51-62].

43. As to claim 71, Reimer disclosed ‘data identifying the still image frame is a frame number or a time value’ [col 11, line 60-67, col 12, line 1-4, fig 7].

44. As to claim 72, Reimer disclosed ‘object locator table comprises a relational database’ [col 7, line 26-31, col 8, line 4-11], relational database corresponds to element 108,118.

45. As to claim 73, Reimer disclosed 'still image fram or x,y composite ratios relative to the image aspect of the still image frame' [col 12, line 5-9], on the other hand, Folk suggests 'telestrator data' [page 1, col 1, 0002].

46. As to claim 74, Folk disclosed 'sending an e-mail to the user, providing the information on the Internet website for the user, or transmitting the information to a client device of the user' [page 2, col 1, 0017, col 2, 0019].

47. As to claim 75-77, Reimer teaches a system which including 'retrieving information about an object' [col 7, line 53-58, col 14, line 45-49], Reimer specifically teaches user queries database element 112 accessing, retrieving information from the database;

'a processor, a memory, a communications system, a software application, physically stored in the memory' [col 8, line 46-58, line 59-67, fig 1], communications system as detailed in fig 1; 'generating a query comprising instructions operable to cause the processor and the apparatus' [col 7, line 4-5];

'receive a query comprising data, data identifying a user, data identifying a still image frame, and a program identifier' [col 14, line 58-67, col 15, line 11-13, line 47-49 fig 9A], Reimer specifically teaches user querying specific information from the database element 112, further in the step 910, user query according to the type of query as identified in the step 908, it is also noted that Reimer specifically teaches relational database connected to the network for example as detailed in fig 1;

'identify an object locator table associated with the program identifier' [col 15, line 14-22, col 17, line 58-65, fig 10A-10C], Reimer specifically teaches relational database stores multiple index tables characterized as table element 1102, element 1012, table 1018 and like as detailed in fig 10A-10C;

'retrieve a portion of the object locator table based on the data identifying a still image frame' [col 17, line 66-67, col 18, line 1-5], Reimer specifically teaches each table including rows and columns identifies with respective attributes, that corresponds to object locator that identifying specific data related to frame[s];

'identify objects of interest in the retrieved portion of the object locator table' [col 18, line 12-15];

'provide information associated with the identified objects of interest to the user' [col 18, line 31-34]. It is however, noted that Reimer does not specifically teach "telestrator data", although Reimer specifically teaches multimedia information stored in a database, particularly, data related to scene, frames with respect to time [see fig 1, 7, fig 10A-10C].. On the other hand, Folk disclosed 'telestrator data' [page 1, 0002], Folk specifically suggests "telestrator" related video images, digital painting and like that are graphically displayed .

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate the teachings of Folk into presenting multimedia objects, including movies and personalized collections of items of Reimer et al. because both Reimer, Folk are directed to multimedia information, more specifically Reimer is

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directed to multimedia information is stored in a database, and accessing, retrieving specified objects or portions of movie or video by the user query [see Reimer: Abstract, col 7, line 50-58], while Folk is directed to accessing graphical data related to "telestrator" in response to the user query or instruction [page 1, col 2, 0007].

one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to incorporate the teachings of Folk into presenting multimedia objects, including movies and personalized collections of items of Reimer et al. because that would have allowed users of Reimer to not only create, access, query graphical objects related to movie, or video, but also allows views of broadcast video image to independently create and overlay graphics onto a broadcast video stream and communicate graphics between the subset of views in a network as suggested by Folk [page 1, col 2, 0008], bringing the advantages of desired graphic on the user's device [Folk: page 3, col 1, 0026, line 19-24].

Conclusion


The prior art made of record

- | | | |
|----|---------------|-------------|
| a. | US Pub No. | 20020069076 |
| b. | US Pub No. | 20030142038 |
| c. | US Patent No. | 6065042 |

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Srirama Channavajjala whose telephone number is 571-272-4108. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM Eastern Time.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Alam, Hosain, T, can be reached on (571) 272-3978. The fax phone numbers for the organization where the application or proceeding is assigned is 703/872-9306 Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free)

SC
Patent Examiner.
March 31, 2006.


SRIRAMA CHANNAVAJJALA
PRIMARY EXAMINER